

ETHIOPIA'S NEW NEGUS

Crown Prince Jeassu Proclaimed
as Emperor of Abyssinia.

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Toward of an occupation by one or more of
the foreign powers is causing the leading
statesmen and provincial govern-
ments of Abyssinia to avoid any fighting
between themselves in connection with the
somewhat chaotic situation which has pre-
vailed of late at Addis Ababa in connection
with the throne. Contrary to general be-
lief, Emperor Menelik—lineal descendant of
the Biblical King Solomon and of the Ethio-
pian Queen of Sheba—is still alive. But he
was born for nearly two years past not only
completely paralyzed physically, but also
mentally. In fact, he has neither the will
nor the means of making his wishes known.
Before he was overtaken by this illness he
appointed one of his most trusted generals,
Ras Tassama, the governor of the province
of Gore, to be regent, pending the minority
of his grandson, the Crown Prince Jeassu,
which is the Abyssinian for "Jesus," the
which died a few weeks ago, and since it is
regiment alone who has the power to
appoint a regent, and Menelik is incapable
of doing anything of the kind, the question
arose as to what was the right thing to do.
The difficulty has now been solved by the
proclamation, on Sunday, May 14, of the
Crown Prince as Negus, thus bestowing
upon him the power to appoint regents to
administer the government of the Ethiopian
Empire during his minority. The once
powerful Emperor Tassu has been completely
discredited from the situation by the late
emperor and is now confined in a convent as
a prisoner of state. The leading man in the
Abyssinian capital since the death of
the regent seems to be Abate, his brother-in-
law, and at his suggestion a council of
one of the leading statesmen and generals
of Abyssinia has been formed, presided over
by the Abate, or Archbishop, Mathias,
which is to take charge of the government
of Abyssinia until the young fourteen-year-
old Negus is in a position to assume the
throne as Emperor.

Revision of the Bazine Court Martial.

Colonel Alfonso Bazine, of the Spanish
army, godson of the late Queen Isabella
of Spain and of King Alfonso XII, has
submitted a petition to the French
Council of State for the revision of the
proceedings of the court martial which, in
1901, sentenced to death his father, the
French Marshal Bazine, on the charge of
betraying the state and of cowardice in
surrendering the stronghold of Metz to the
Germans in the war of 1870.
Time has softened angry passions and
humaneness, and the countrymen of
Bazine are now able to take a more im-
partial view of his conduct in connection
with the siege of Metz. The Germans have
always held that the condition of affairs
at Metz at the time of its surrender was
such that he could not hold out any longer;
while in England, where in America and in
most other foreign countries, the fight, Ba-
zine, that in giving up a sentiment of
sympathy for Napoleon III, to whom
he was devoted, and all his honors,
and that he was expected to be permitted to
use arms in Metz for the purpose of
maintaining Napoleon on the throne
after the revolution. Even in France it
is admitted that the court martial to which
he was subjected was not only unjust, but
also inhuman, and that the public opinion
of the world is now in favor of the
Germans' defeat in the hands of the Ger-
mans in 1870, the proceedings would have
been quashed within a year.

The fact remains that the marshal
died in no way, financially or otherwise,
by the surrender of Metz, which found
him ruined in fame and in pocket. His
surrender, Marshal MacMahon, was aware of
and not only insisted upon the com-
pletion of his sentence to lifelong
imprisonment, but even known to have
warned him of the possibility of his
being executed. The Bazine family
at the present time at Madrid.

"An Old-fashioned Peeress"

New York, in spite of its proximity to
London, is the happy hunting ground for
the aristocratic and the society to which
he has no right whatsoever. Thus, for
the last few days the Plaza Hotel has been
devoted to a so-called "Lady"
Constance Dugan, of Dugan Manor, Ayr-
shire, Scotland, who describes herself as
an "old-fashioned peeress," and from
her customs set by the "fast set" of En-
glish society. She declares that she is on
her way home to England, and that she has
been travelling in California with her
husband, "Lord Dugan," who has now
been killed in some of his interests in Brit-
ish Columbia.

Now, there is no English woman entitled
to the prefix of "lady" who bears the name
of Dugan. Moreover, she ought to know
that the prefix of "lady" to her Christian
name of Constance constitutes in itself a
denial of the claim that she is a peeress,
"old-fashioned" or otherwise, since it is
the daughters of dukes, marquesses
and counts who are warranted in the use of
the word "lady" in connection with their
names. "Peeress" is a title that the En-
glish "peeresses" are just as silent with
regard to the existence of any peer of the
name of "Lord Dugan" as they are to
that of "Lady Constance Dugan."
The lady relates, in the course of a
lengthy interview printed in the New York
Times, in which she denounces London so-
ciety as she has been spending a consid-
erable portion of the winter with Lady
Moon, on the latter's ranch at the foot of
Colorado Rockies, near Fort Collins.
The lady Moon in question is the divorced
wife of Sir Cecil Montagu, a baronet,
the age of nearly fifty, who owes his
title to the fact that his grandfather, the
late Sir Richard Moon, was for thirty years
the president of the London & North-
western Railway Company. The divorced Lady
Moon—her divorce is an American one—
married Sir Cecil as far back as 1853,
and she was a Miss Kate Lawder, of the
Duke County, Wiltshire.

A Nice Landmark to Disappear.

France's Riviera is about to lose one of
its most widely known landmarks, through
the disappearance of the Cerde de la Medi-
terranee of Nive. For the last forty or
fifty years it has been the most popular
and the smartest club in the portion of
the world, being run on the lines of a Lon-
don club, with the additional attraction of
very heavy gambling. In fact, there was
the necessity for foreign royalties to mingle
with the hot polo that frequent the public
gambling tables at the Casino at Monte
Carlo. They could obtain all the excite-
ment and in any form of gambling that
they wanted it, at the Cerde de la Medi-
terranee. The Grand Duke of Baden and
Alexis of Russia, the late King Edward,
the late Duke of Mecklenburg-
Schwerin and others of equal light and
weight were among its members, and
throughout the season it was the head-
quarters of everything in the shape of mas-
culine rank and fashion of the Riviera.
Naturally it has been the scene of several
notable gambling scandals, the most sensa-
tional of which was the terrible explosion
which occurred in the Casino at Monte
Carlo, in 1887, in which a large number of
persons were killed and many others
wounded. It was the brother of one of the
most popular and respected peers and dis-
tinguished of the Court of St. James's.
The scandal of the Cerde de la Medi-
terranee was followed by the dismissal from
the French army, and years later, when his
reputation was completely ruined, he was
divorced from his wife, who was the sister
of the Duke of Devonshire, and he had
been a very rich man, far from medi-

INCOME TAX AMENDMENT

Dr. Seligman Gives Views on
Certain Phases of Scheme.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: As the discussion of the income tax
amendment is actively proceeding in The
Tribune and other papers, and as the con-
troversy seems to centre in the question
of the taxation of state and municipal
bonds, will you permit me to attempt to
make a further contribution to the discus-
sion in the endeavor to bring before the
public the precise nature of the contro-
versy? Although I have discussed all these
questions fully in my seven-hundred-page
book on the subject, your readers may
perhaps be interested in a seven-hundred-
word presentation of the point at issue.

The real questions are: First, will the
words "from whatever source derived"
operate to subject state and municipal
bonds to taxation; and, second, if so, will
their taxation imperil the credit of the
state and thus interfere with what is con-
sidered to be the fundamental basis of our
Constitution—an indissoluble union of in-
destructible states?

I omit the first question, which is an-
swered in the negative by lawyers like
Senator Root and Senator Borah and in
the affirmative by other great lawyers.
Let us concede that there is at least a
doubt about this and proceed to the second
question.

The doctrine of the inviolability of state
agencies from taxation is not, as com-
monly stated, one of the original compromises
of the Constitution. It was first formu-
lated almost a century after the adoption
of the Constitution. Although Chief Jus-
tice Marshall decided in 1819 in McCulloch
vs. Maryland that a state tax on the Bank
of the United States was unconstitutional,
and although the same principle was ap-
plied in 1829 in Weston vs. Charleston to
a local tax on federal bonds, it was not
until 1859 that in the case of Collector vs.
Day the reverse doctrine was applied, nam-
ely, that a federal tax on the salaries
of state officers was unconstitutional, and
it was not until 1885 that it was held in the
Pollock case that state and municipal bonds
were not subject to federal taxation.

The reasoning in all these cases was to
the effect that the power to tax is the
power to destroy; that, as the court said
in Collector vs. Day: "Any government
whose means employed in conducting its
operations, if subjected to the control of
another and distinct government, can exist
only at the mercy of that government, of
what avail are these means if another
power may tax them at discretion?" It
makes no difference if the tax is small or
large, because if the right to impose a
small tax is admitted a prohibitive tax
may be imposed.

As Justice Field said in United States
vs. Railroad Company: "If they [the
agencies of the states] may be taxed light-
ly they may be taxed heavily; if justly,
oppressively; their operation may be im-
periled and may be destroyed if any in-
terference is permitted. Hence, the begin-
ning of such taxation is not allowed on the
one side, is not claimed on the other."

In the same way Governor Hughes in his
message stated: "To permit such securities
to be the subject of federal taxation is to
place such limitations upon the borrowing
power of the state as to make the per-
formance of the functions of local govern-
ment a matter of federal grace."

All these statements are based on the
theory that if we allow the slightest tax-
ation of state securities by the federal gov-
ernment there is theoretically no limit. If
a part of the value of the securities may be
taken away, the whole may be taken. The
state is thus at the mercy of the federal
government.

Now, all these propositions are perfectly
true of a special or exclusive tax levied on
state securities. Such a tax, no matter how
slight an amount, would indeed be op-
noxious to the spirit of the Constitution
and would be open to all the objections
raised. But are we in the presence of such
a contingency? Not at all. What is con-
templated by the proposed amendment is to
give the federal government power to levy
a general income tax. The very object of
the words is to include the income from
all sources.

What now would be the result of the im-
position of a general income tax? If the
amendment was so worded as to preserve
the immunity of state bonds from tax-
ation, the only result of this exemption, af-
ter the tax was imposed, would be that
while all other securities and property
would preserve their relative value, state
bonds would rise slightly, although very
slightly, in market value, as they would be
the only bonds enjoying such an exemption.

It is true that federal securities, and this is
a mere statement of fact, are not a consti-
tutional exemption, but it is very likely that this
exemption would disappear in the United
States, as it has disappeared wellnigh every-
where else. As to existing state or munici-
pal bonds, therefore, in the case of the
imposition of a general income tax a con-
tinuation of the exemption would cause them
to rise in price; a disappearance of the
exemption would cause them to maintain
their present price.

The failure, then, to exempt state bonds
from the income tax would result in the
very worst, namely, that in the case of any future
emission of state or municipal bonds the
investor would not enjoy this slight premium. But
if the tax were a general income tax, as
contemplated by the amendment, they
could not possibly fall below the level of
all other securities and property. The only
result of their taxation would be to re-
move a privilege, but not to impose any
burden upon them as compared with every-
thing else. The removal of an advantage is
one thing; the imposition of a burden is
another thing.

If, now, these bonds by being subjected
to a general income tax could not possibly
fall in value below the point at which they
now sell, how can we speak of destroying
the credit of the states or putting them at
the mercy of the national government? What
the courts contemplated was such a
destruction in whole or in part of the
value as to imperil the credit of the state.
But if the worst that can happen is to put
such bonds at a footing of absolute equality
with all other investments and all other
property, how can the reasoning of the
courts apply? What the courts originally
had in mind in using the language quoted
was the imposition of a special tax upon
state securities. What we have to deal with
in this amendment is the imposition of a
general tax on the income from all securi-
ties and from all property.

ment fails to discriminate. In my opinion,
the following propositions are irrefutable:
First—The power to impose a specific tax
on a specified security is a power to de-
stroy that security.

Second—The power to impose a tax on
income from whatever source derived is
not a power to destroy any particular
security.

Where, then, is the menace to the in-
destructibility of the states?

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.
New York, May 27, 1911.

SAYS NEW YORK IS AHEAD

Augustus Thomas Thinks London
Behind in Theatrical Material.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, who
went abroad about three weeks ago, re-
turned last night on the North German
Lloyd liner George Washington. Mr.
Thomas, who was toastmaster at the cap-
tain's dinner, said he recalled having
crossed the Atlantic many years ago on
the steamship Spree on which Captain
Polack was the second officer. The liner
on that trip went to the rescue of a dis-
abled sailing vessel and gave Captain
Polack a chance to make a name for him-
self.

It was learned after the dinner that J.
Hafse, one of the Washington's passen-
gers, was also on the Spree on that par-
ticular trip.

Mr. Thomas said he had been abroad
looking over the various plays now being
produced in London and Paris. He said
"Le Tribuna," in which M. Guirry, the John
Mason of France, was appearing, was a
splendid work, but unsuited for production
in this country. Mr. Thomas spoke well
of Haddon Chambers's play, "The Passer-
by," and a new London success, "The But-
terfly and the Wheel."

The playwright said there was no truth
whatever in the report that he would as-
sume the direction of The New Theatre.
Mr. Thomas seemed to think New York
better off than London in theatrical mat-
erial. "We have better theatres than they
have in London," he said. "While we have
no better actors, we have just as good. Also
we have a better run of young men
on the stage in New York. I might say,
too, that we have better plays and more
vigorous writers."

Porter Emerson Browne, the playwright,
also returned on the Washington.

THEATRICAL NOTES.
Miss Grace Freeman, who will be seen
to-night at the Herald Square Theatre in
the part she created in "The Country Girl,"
will again retire from the stage at the close
of her present engagement.

De Witt C. Jennings has been re-engaged
by the Authors' Producing Company for
the second season of "The Gamblers."

Hans Robert has formed a partnership
with a well known manager for the produc-
tion of "A Man of Honor," written by the
Rev. Dr. Isaac Landmann, a Philadelphia
rabbi. Edmund Bresse will be starred in
the play, and will be supported by Mr.
Robert, Ralph Delmonico, Ben Johnson,
Edwin Robins and Miss Mary Nash.

Henry Miller has refused an offer of
\$50,000 a year from Percy G. Williams for
producing dramatic acts in vaudeville. He
will go on tour next season with "The
Havoc."

Frank Goodale, an aviator employed at
Palladium Amusement Park, has been in-
cluded defendant in an action brought by
the Strobe International Aviation Com-
pany, of Toledo, for alleged breach of con-
tract. Application was made in Jersey
City on Saturday for an injunction re-
straining Goodale from flying.

VERNON CASTLE MARRIED.

Vernon Castle, who is now appearing with
Law Fields in "The Hen-Pecks" at Zowie,
the monarch of mystery, was married yester-
day afternoon to Miss Irene Poole,
daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Poole, of
New Rochelle. Mr. Castle has lived in the
New Rochelle most of the time for the last
two or three years. His real name is Ver-
non Castle Blythe. He is an Englishman
and a graduate of Birmingham University.

TO HOLD MEETINGS IN POLISH.

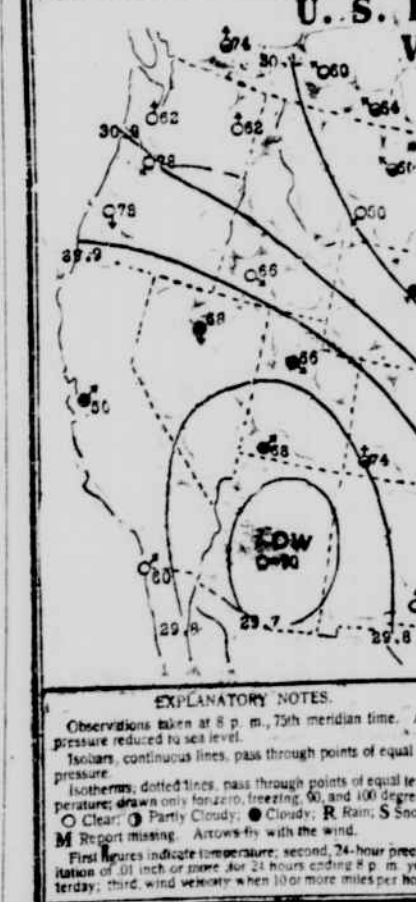
The Rev. James A. O'Connor, who is con-
nected with Christ's Mission, at No. 331
West 57th street, announced yesterday af-
ternoon that religious meetings in the
Polish language would start within the
next few days. No definite place for the
meetings has been decided on, but they are
likely to be held somewhere on the lower
West Side.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

Washington, May 28.—James H. Draper,
of Atlanta, announces the engagement of his
daughter, Miss Beattie Draper McKeloid, to
Lieutenant Commander Leitch Carlisle
Palmer, U. S. N. Commander Palmer is
son of the White House aids and shares
the bachelor establishment of Major Arch-
ibald W. Butt. The marriage will take place
in June.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, WEATHER BUREAU.

WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief.



THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington,
May 28.—A change to considerably cooler
weather has overtaken the upper lake region,
the upper Mississippi Valley and the plains
states, and temperature continues below the
normal in the Rocky Mountain and plateau
regions. There was a general increase in tem-
perature on Sunday in the Atlantic states, and
conditions will probably become unsettled in
the middle Atlantic states Tuesday.
Steamers departing Monday for European
ports will have moderate variable winds and
generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.
Temperatures of 90 degrees were recorded
Sunday in Vermont, the interior of New York
and Northern and Western Pennsylvania, and
record breaking temperatures were again re-
ported from the lower Ohio Valley, the high-
ported from the lower Ohio Valley, the high-
est temperature being 98 degrees, at Evans-
ville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky.
There have been showers and thunderstorms
in the upper lake region, the middle Missis-
sippi Valley, and in the plains states from
Nebraska southward to Texas, and in Eastern
Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Northwest Texas,
Eastern Missouri and Northeastern Illinois.
Elsewhere throughout the country the weather
remained fair. There were four or five rain-
storms in North Dakota, South Dakota,
Wyoming and Montana, and freezing tempera-
tures in Northern Oregon.
Forecast for Sunday: Generally cooler in north-
west portion; Tuesday, probably fair and some-
what cooler; moderate variable winds, becoming
fair west.
For Eastern New York, fair to-day; cooler
Friday; fair to moderate variable winds.
For Maryland and the District of Columbia,
fair and continued warm to-day; Tuesday,
increasing cloudiness with somewhat lower tem-
perature, light variable winds.
For Western Pennsylvania and Western New
York, probably fair and cooler to-day;
Tuesday, unsettled, light to moderate north
winds.



NO. XV.—Panhandler who has failed to get a dime for a cup of coffee—"Go to blazes!"

OBITUARY.

JOHN WASHINGTON.

John Washington, general superintendent
of City Delivery at the New York Post
Office, died on Saturday night at Atlantic
City, where he went a week ago for his
vacation. Stomach trouble developed while
he was away and an operation was per-
formed, but it was of no avail.
Mr. Washington was in full charge of all
the city delivery, including the branch
office of the Post Office Department for twenty-five
years. He was forty-five years old. The
burial will take place at Flatbush, N. Y.

MAJOR N. S. BOYNTON.

Port Huron, Mich., May 28.—Following a
week's illness, Major N. S. Boynton, of
Port Huron, founder of the Modern Mac-
cabees, died at his home here late last
night. He was seventy-four years old. He
had been in ill health for more than two
years, but two weeks ago he was attacked
with the grip. Major Boynton was born
in Port Huron, and lived here all his life.
He served in the Civil War, and in 1878
he laid the foundation of the Modern Mac-
cabees.

GEORGE W. TOMKINS.

George W. Tomkins, president of Tom-
kins Brothers, dealers in mason's ma-
terials, with offices at No. 209 Fifth avenue,
died yesterday morning following an oper-
ation two weeks ago at his home at New-
ark, N. J. Mr. Tomkins had been a resi-
dent of Newark for more than half a
century.

COLONEL CHARLES A. BURT.

After a two weeks' illness caused by a
stroke of apoplexy, Colonel Charles A.
Burt, a retired grain merchant, died yester-
day at his home, No. 391 West 109th
street. Colonel Burt was born at Kinderhook,
N. Y., sixty-nine years ago. During the
Civil War he served with the 8th New
York Volunteers. On his return from the
war he engaged in the grain business, and
remained in it until a few years ago, when
he retired because of ill health. He leaves
a wife and three children. The funeral will
be held to-morrow at 4 o'clock. The burial
will be in his native town.

OBITUARY NOTES.

CHARLES H. SHATTUCK, reported to
have been the wealthiest citizen of Park-
ersburg, W. Va., died at his home there on
Saturday after a long illness. He was the
head of the local traction company and

president of the Citizens' National Bank.

He was seventy-seven years old.
MAJOR J. C. ANDREWS, of Dayton,
Ohio, representative of the passenger traffic
department of the Southern Railroad, died
at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Friday. He had
been in the service of the company for
many years.

DR. STANFORD EMERSON CHAILLE.

For almost half a century the dean of the
Tulane Medical College, died at his home
in New Orleans on Saturday in his eighty-
first year. Dr. Chaille was born at Natchez,
Miss. He served the Confederacy through-
out the Civil War. He attended Jefferson
Davis in his last illness.

OLYMPIC MEDAL FOR EMPEROR.

Budapest, May 28.—The international
committee of the Olympic games has con-
ferred an Olympic medal on the Emperor.
At a meeting to-day it was decided that
the committee should hold another confer-
ence at Stockholm in 1912.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission to the American Museum of
Natural History.
Meeting of the Century Theatre Club, Hotel
Astor.
Dinner of the Hudson County Medical Society,
Hotel Astor, 7 p. m.

DIED.

Akin, Cornelia. Morrie Frank T.
Burt, Charles A. Canan, Markham
Crawford, Mrs. L. L. Shaffer, Carolyn W.
Crawford, Mrs. L. L. Shaffer, Carolyn W.
Crawford, Mrs. L. L. Shaffer, Carolyn W.

AKIN—On May 26, at Pawling, N. Y., Cornelia

Akin, daughter of the late Judge Abner Akin,
of Quaker Hill, N. Y., died at Pawling.
Funeral services at the First Presbyterian
Church, Pawling, N. Y., on Monday, May 29, at
11:30 a. m.

BURT—On Sunday, May 28, 1911, Colonel

Charles A. Burt, aged 69 years, died at his
home, No. 391 West 109th street, New York.
Funeral services at the First Presbyterian
Church, New York, on Monday, May 30, at 4
p. m. Burial in the Woodlawn Cemetery.

CROSBY—On Thursday, May 25, 1911, at her

residence, No. 118 East 24th st., Jane Crosby,
widow of Robert Hamilton Crosby,
and daughter of the late Colonel Henry Alex-
ander Crosby, died at her home. Funeral
services at the First Presbyterian Church,
New York, on Monday, May 29, at 9:30
a. m. Burial in the Woodlawn Cemetery.

CROW—At Ossining, N. Y., on May 25, 1911,

Catherine C. Crow, daughter of the late David
and Elizabeth (Harned) Crow, died at her
home, No. 100 West 100th street, New York.
Funeral services at the First Presbyterian
Church, Woodlawn, N. Y., on Monday, May 29,
at 11:30 a. m.

CUSHMAN—In Congress, May 27, Edward G.

Cushman, late of New York City, in the 74th
year of his age.
Funeral services at the First Presbyterian
Church, New York, on Monday, May 29, at
11:30 a. m.

KEELER—May 28, Rebecca B. Keeler, funeral

services at the First Presbyterian Church,
New York, on Monday, May 29, at 11:30 a. m.
Burial in the Woodlawn Cemetery.

MORRIS—At Sunset, N. J., on May 27, 1911,

Frank Morris, son of the late Lewis
and Agnes Morris, died at his home, No. 100
West 100th street, New York. Funeral services
at the First Presbyterian Church, New York,
on Monday, May 29, at 11:30 a. m.

OSMAN—May 28, Margaret, daughter of the late

Osman and Olivia Osman, died at her home,
No. 100 West 100th street, New York. Funeral
services at the First Presbyterian Church, New
York, on Monday, May 29, at 11:30 a. m.

SHAFER—At Rahway, N. J., May 27, 1911,

John H. Shafer, son of the late John H. Shafer,
aged 83 years, died at his home, No. 100
West 100th street, New York. Funeral services
at the First Presbyterian Church, New York,
on Monday, May 29, at 11:30 a. m.

THAYER—At his winter home, in Sunset West,

Berkeley, on Friday, May 19, 1911, Jane J.
Thayer, wife of the late George A. Thayer,
of No. 102 Pierpont st., Brooklyn, New
York, died at her home. Funeral services at
the First Presbyterian Church, New York, on
Monday, May 29, at 11:30 a. m.

THOMAS—On May 27, Susan S. P. Thomas,

aged 71, died at her home, No. 100 West 100th
street, New York. Funeral services at the M. E. Church,
New York, on Monday, May 29, at 11:30 a. m.

TOMKINS—On Sunday, May 28, 1911, George

W. Tomkins, aged 69 years, died at his home,
No. 209 Fifth avenue, New York. Funeral
services at the First Presbyterian Church, New
York, on Monday, May 29, at 11:30 a. m.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Is readily accessible by Harlem train from
Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome
avenue trolley and by carriage. Lots \$150 up.
No. 283 West 125th street, and No. 218 West
125th street.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York City.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 211-3 West 23d St.
Chapel, Private Rooms, Undertaking, and
Funeral Services.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAIN OFFICE—No. 134 Broadway street.
WALL STREET OFFICE—No. 134 Wall
street.
HEAVEN OFFICE—No. 134 Broadway, on
any American District Telephone Office.
HARLEM OFFICE—No. 157 East 125th street,
No. 283 West 125th street, and No. 218 West
125th street.
WASHINGTON BUREAU—Westory Building.